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ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISS STONE IS AT LIBERTY. PRINCE HENRY'S WELCOME.

SAYS THEY STOLE THE WOMEN
TO SET THEIR COUNTRY FREE

Spencer Eddy Asserts That the Brigands Who Kidnaped Missionary Are Patriots.

Purpose of the Captors in Prolonging Imprisonment Was to Attract Attention of the World to Wrongs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who, with Mrs. T. S. Stone, was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika Sept. 29 last, has been released and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at 3 o'clock this morning. Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone, as the brigands had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoner.

Mrs. Stone and her baby were also released at the same time. They are all well. Miss Stone immediately made herself known to the authorities. The first news of Miss Stone's release was contained in a telegram received by Mr. Dickinson, the American consul general at Constantinople, from the American vice consul at Salonika. The telegram gives no details of the release. As Strumitza is near the Salonika-Uskub railroad, Miss Stone will proceed to Salonika without delay.

Boston, Feb. 23.—Dr. Judson Smith, one of the secretaries of the American board, called at the residence of Mrs. Benjamin F. Stone, mother of Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, in Chelsea, this afternoon, bringing a cablegram dated Salonika, Feb. 23, containing the one word, "Safe," and "Signed 'Haskell'."

Dr. Smith understands this dispatch to indicate that Miss Stone, Mrs. Stone and the latter's baby have been delivered into the hands of the American representatives at Seres, Macedonia. The cablegram is from Mr. Edward N. Haskell, one of the missionaries of the American board stationed at Salonika.

Secretary Barton of the American board has received the following cablegram, confirmatory of the Associated Press dispatch announcing the release of Miss Stone: "It was dated Salonika, and is unsigned. It is as follows: 'Both Miss Stone and Mrs. Stone, and child released from confinement. In good physical condition and good spirits.'"

"Did the brigands want the money for themselves?" Mr. Eddy was asked. "No, they did not; and that is where the American people do not understand this case. It is entirely a political matter, and all the people in Macedonia are in sympathy with the kidnapping, for they believe it is a step toward freeing Macedonia from Turkish rule, the same as Bulgaria has been, and they were they demanded \$100,000 was intended for the Macedonian cause."

WANTED AN ADVERTISEMENT.

"If we had been dealing with the professional brigands who wanted money, Miss Stone would have been released long ago. It is very likely that this kidnapping was perpetrated upon for a long time, and the victims were considered dead to serve the cause, when compared with those of other nationalities."

"Do the Macedonians have any feeling of enmity toward the missionaries?" "No, they are rather friendly to them than otherwise. They desired to attract the attention of the world to their case, and, incidentally, to get some much-needed money. I have every reason to believe they have given Miss Stone and company in captivity the very best of treatment. When Mrs. Stone's baby was born she received the kindest of treatment, from all given her."

"I have five letters from Miss Stone, written in the Bulgarian language, so her captors could read them, and they were masterpieces in cleverness and diplomacy. Miss Stone is a very courageous woman."

"Won't Turkey attempt to punish the ringleaders?" "They will, but they will not do so, for the Macedonians have risen as one man in their determination to be freed from Turkey, and this kidnapping of the two American missionaries may be called chapter one in their plans for liberty."

London, Feb. 24.—Cableing from Constantinople, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he understands that, owing to the necessity of protecting the innocent persons who assisted them, the American delegates will never divulge where and how the ransom money for the release of Miss Stone was paid.

The correspondent learns, however, that the use of filling the money bag with lead after the ransom had been paid, with a view of making it appear that the mission to pay the ransom had failed was completely successful. It is practically certain that the ransom money goes to the Macedonian committee.

Miss Stone, continues the correspondent, is certainly innocent of any knowledge of the plot to kidnap her, but strong suspicions are entertained about the Bulgarians who accompanied her party or remained behind.

Alaskan Judge Declared to Be Unfit For the Position, Although Charges of Dishonesty Were Not Pressed—Culprit Is to Be Removed Unceremoniously.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Attorney General Knox has delivered to the president his findings in the matter of the charges filed against Arthur H. Noyes, judge of the second division of the United States district court of Alaska. The charges allege dishonesty and corruption, although, the attorney general says, the charge of dishonesty was not pressed.

After reviewing the charge at length, the attorney general concludes his report as follows: "Such was the end of this Cape Nome litigation, out of which has sprung so much complaint, bitterness and public scandal. After review, it remains that the actual consequences of these proceedings in the Alaska district court were to bring that court into disrepute and to impair public confidence in its wise and impartial administration of justice."

"In view of the foregoing, and after the most careful consideration, I have concluded: 'First, that the appointment of a receiver in the case referred to, without notice to the defendants, and the refusal upon hearing to discharge the receiver, and the consequent dispossession of the defendants of their property, the pleadings and the principles of equity. Second, that there is no justification shown for the refusal by Judge Noyes to settle a bill of exceptions at the instance of the defendants and for the refusal to allow an appeal. Third, that after an appeal had been allowed by the circuit court of appeals, and the writ of supersedeas had been served upon Judge Noyes, the plaintiffs' attitude toward the writ was one of hostility and obstruction, which was totally inconsistent with his judicial duty towards a superior court and towards the litigants seeking through that court reversal of his judicial action. Fourth, that Judge Noyes should have the effect of postponing the time for the removal of from office. The president will approve of these findings and promptly dismiss Judge Noyes from office."

SENATE WILL NOT ALLOW FIGHT TO INTERRUPT REGULAR BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In accordance with the agreement territory reached, the senate will begin voting at 4 o'clock tomorrow on the Philippine tariff bill. All the time of the day's session previous to that hour will be devoted to brief speeches for and against the bill, the time to be divided between the supporters and the opponents of the bill. The opinion has been advanced that the episode between Tillman and McLaughlin might have the effect of postponing the time for the vote, in order to permit senators to speak who have desired to do so, but there is no probability of any change of programme. The senate regards a unanimous consent agreement very sacred, and never allows anything to interfere with them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—There is some influence on the part of the friends of the subsidy bill over the present arrangement, and if the irrigation bill should come a great deal of time there may be an effort to displace it. All will depend on the action of the Republican steering committee.

The bill making appropriations for continuing the different departments of the government will be reported to the senate during the week and probably will be taken up for action the next day after it is reported.

There is a possibility that the senate will unite with the house in the memorial in honor of the memory of President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The speech of Ambassador Andrew D. White at an assemblage of Americans at the Kaiserhof, in celebration of Washington's birthday, in the course of which he denied the existence in the United States of anything like hatred of Germans, is largely reproduced and is commended approvingly.

London, Feb. 24.—The papers this morning publish editorials in a somewhat satirical vein on the enthusiasm of the reception accorded Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia by a democratic nation. The papers concede that Prince Henry fills the role of the "mailed fist" and "velvet glove" with equal success.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The North Atlantic served to the big Kronprinz Wilhelm five days of weather that tested Prince Henry's sea legs. But the prince showed his sailorly qualities and never missed a meal. Each afternoon and evening found him in the smoking room, and in spite of wind, waves and spray, he spent hours on the bridge.

The voyage was without special incident. Prince Henry was a most democratic passenger, and the big company of his fellow voyagers did not cause him to declare him an amiable, charming and unassuming gentleman. His royal highness and party occupied a table in a far corner, or sort of wing of the main dining saloon. A partition ran half way across, hiding a part of the royal table from a portion of the main dining room. But the prince requested that the greater part of the partition be taken down, and the wide opening thus made was transformed into an arch and decorated.

Prince Was Sociable.

The change made the prince's corner seem more like a part of the main dining saloon, and the passengers facing his corner at meals could see him and his party plainly. Captain Richter had offered the prince the captain's large table in the center of the grand saloon, but his royal highness did not care to cause the regular patrons of the liner who had been assigned to those seats any inconvenience, and declined to change. Every morning after breakfast the prince took his constitutional two or three times around the deck among the passengers. In fact, he was throughout the voyage thoroughly democratic. An artist for an illustrated weekly had been sent by his paper to accompany the prince. He was passing where the prince sat in the smoking room on Tuesday night when his highness hailed him, took his hand and invited him to sit at the table with the royal party, where he chatted for nearly an hour. Captain Richter, commander of the Kronprinz, had hoped to make a record.

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)



—Detroit Tribune.

LOVER KEEPS A THREAT NO POWER TO SPEAK OR VOTE

Suitor Who Insisted on Dowry For Bride Kills a Family.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Angered because his persistent demands for a dowry sufficient to give him a start in housekeeping were refused, and seeking revenge on the family of his sweetheart, George Childrose, a stenographer, today shot and instantly killed Henry Meyer, the girl's father, and slightly wounded Emma Meyer, the girl's aunt. Her mother and another sister escaped other shots intended for them by rushing into the street. Then believing he had killed the entire family, Childrose sent a bullet through his own brain and fell dead at the door of his sweetheart's room.

The couple became engaged last Tuesday, and the young man at once began his demands that the father, a retired mechanic and inventor, furnish money to start the couple in housekeeping. The demands were so large and persistent that the paternal consent to the proposed union was withdrawn. When he was dissatisfied with the refusal, Childrose vowed to kill the whole family, and the tragedy followed tonight.

While no plan of procedure has been agreed upon, it is learned that there will be deliberative action, and it is said to be more than likely that it will be not less than thirty days before the South Carolina senators are restored to their full power as senators, this deliberation in their case being in the nature of a punishment, since they will not be allowed to address the senate or vote until no longer in contempt of the senate.

Senator Burrows is chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and tonight he said that in advance of any meeting of the committee he could not say what would be done, but he added that the matter is of such serious import that it must receive careful consideration. It will be a day or two before the committee meets to take up the resolution referred to it by the senate.

It is understood the conferences among the senators have shown the existence of a considerable sentiment that the apologies made by the South Carolina senators are not deemed sufficient, and that the committee will require other and more ample apologies to be submitted to it in writing, with the assurance that such apologies will be made to the senate before a report can be made to the effect that the senators have sufficiently purged themselves of the contempt of which the senate has adjudged them guilty.

The whole matter, as stated in the senate debate yesterday, is without precedent, and the senate is now to make a precedent in the matter of punishment and in requiring sufficient apology. The conferences today developed the fact that the senators regard the matter with all the seriousness with which they dealt with it yesterday, and that they intend to take such action as will prevent, if possible, similar episodes occurring in the future.

Neither Senators Tillman or McLaughlin was disposed to enter into a discussion today regarding the happenings in the senate yesterday. Senator Tillman, however, did say, in reply to question as to whether there had been any developments in the case, that nothing had occurred.

"So far as my own purposes are concerned, I am simply awaiting developments and will act in accordance with my judgment, as they unfold themselves," Senator McLaughlin declined to make any statement whatever.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the meeting tonight of the Universal Peace Union and National Association for the Protection of Peace, addresses were made by John W. Hoyt, ex-governor of Wyoming; Rev. Daniel C. Martin of Pittsburgh; Mrs. May Wright Sewell, president of the International Council of Women; Miss Clara Barton of Red Cross association; Professor Daniel B. Haller of Philadelphia; Rev. Amanda Deyo, Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, president of the Peace union. Yesterday afternoon the officials made a call on Secretary Hay at his residence.

President Love made a short address, in which he set forth the objects of the organization, referring to complimentary terms to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain and the success of the Pan-American congress.

QUARREL OF YOUNG MEN CAUSES MURDER OF ONE

Mount Vernon, Ill., Feb. 23.—Richard Gilliam, a young man, was assaulted while returning from church by two men, one using a beer bottle and the other firing a revolver at his head, killing him instantly. Henry Stuart, George Hatfield and Albert Young were arrested, charged with the killing. The assault seems to have been wholly unprovoked. Stuart is said to have used the beer bottle and Hatfield the revolver. The three men arrested had been drinking, it is said, at a "blind tiger."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—An enthusiastic meeting of Boer sympathizers was held today at the Lafayette Square theatre, and resolutions were adopted calling on President Roosevelt and congress to use all their power to prevent the further exportation of horses and mules to the English in South Africa. In addition to this, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Boer widows and orphans.

There were fully 1,000 people in the theatre when Rev. Thomas Palmer, Easton, D. C., called the meeting to order. Commandant Krige, formerly with the Boer army, delivered an address, reciting events in South Africa and saying neither he nor any other Boer wanted to create hatred between the American and English nations, but every Boer called to America and the American people to put a stop to the shipment of thousands of horses and mules to South Africa for the British, and to maintain strict neutrality. The Boers will never be conquered, he said, while the last man stands.

WEBB'S SPECIAL TRAIN.

Marshalltown, Ia., Feb. 23.—Seward Webb's special train, en route from New York to San Francisco, passed here at 6:05 p. m., fifty-two minutes ahead of schedule.

Kills Chinaman For \$7.50.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 23.—The mystery of the death of Charlie Yim, a Chinese laundryman who was killed Christmas night, was cleared up late last night, when Charles Woods, a negro, arrested at St. Paul on Friday, confessed. Woods says Yim was murdered with a piece of gas pipe by Peter Jackson, a negro, with Woods as an accomplice, for \$7.50.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 23.—Fifty miles north of Kickapoo, a village of twelve miles from this city, early today a woman named Jenkins, becoming suddenly insane, secured an ax and brained her husband while asleep in bed. She then placed the muzzle of a revolver against her temple and blew her own brains out, falling dead. The couple had been employed as assistants on a farm. Three small children witnessed the tragedy, so that he thought the best thing to do was to give himself up.

NATION'S HEARTY WELCOME GIVEN THE ROYAL GERMAN

"Fighting Bob" Evans, in the Name of All the People, Greets Prince Henry.

Bands Play "The Star Spangled Banner" and Old Glory Waves As the Kronprinz Enters Harbor.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—The emperor received a cablegram from New York while at breakfast this morning, informing him that the Kronprinz was nearing his port in fair weather and that his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, was well.

The Sunday quiet of Berlin was broken today by the issuance of a newspaper extra on the arrival of the Kronprinz. This is a very unusual thing in German newspaperdom.

New York, Feb. 23.—The four ships of Admiral Evans' squadron were prettily illuminated tonight. The battleship Illinois, at the head of the fleet, had her name in electric lights across the bridge in letters two-feet high.

Along either side of the ship, at a height equal to the top of a house, she displayed in lights the words: "Welcome, Prince Henry." Along the rail, from bow to stern, to the top of her military masts and up and down the tops of her funnels were strings of high-power incandescent lamps.

The showing made by the Cincinnati was the best in the squadron, excelling that of the flagship. The lights were carried up to her masts to the truck and out on either arm of her long signal arm. The effect was a giant cross of fire with an illuminated base, and the whole, standing out against the darkness, made a most effective picture. The lights were turned on at 7, and extinguished at 9 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's American-built yacht, reached New York today and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The harbor batteries that guard the outer harbor saluted the first greeting in a ponderous salute of twenty-one guns, the rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in his honor re-echoed the sentiment; there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy, and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the way into the city to see and cheer the prince of Germany.

The great storm against which the Kronprinz Wilhelm had struggled for days and which had glazed the Atlantic coast in an array of ice, had lost its force and resigned its sway to warm sunshine and cheery blue skies, so there were no regrets that the royal guest was a full day late for the entertainment provided for him.

Wireless Telegraph Located Ship.

The genius of Marconi reached out from the storm-swept coast and definitely located the belated liner and made certain the hour that she would reach Sandy Hook. There was a curious coincidence, for this morning the prince, left the flag ship Illinois at 9:40 o'clock in the naval tug Nina. With him were Captain Converse, his chief of staff; Flag Lieutenant Frederick Chapin, Ensign Frank T. Evans, and an army of attendants. Paschwitz, the naval attaché at the Washington embassy of the German government.

They were all in full dress uniform. The Nina met the Kronprinz beyond Fort Wadsworth, and sailing along the starboard side of the liner, steamed up the bay.

Prince Henry, attired in the uniform of an admiral of the German navy, (Continued on page 2.)

PRINCE APOLOGIZED TO DEWEY

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Prior to his departure from Germany, it was officially announced that Prince Henry would not be interviewed, and today he adhered strictly to this determination. Whatever the prince has to say for publication will be given out by a member of his staff.

Captain von Mueller, aide-de-camp to the German emperor, who is authorized to speak not only for Prince Henry, but, in a measure, to voice the emperor's own views, said:

"When the president, on the inquiry of the German emperor that Miss Roosevelt would perform the ceremony of christening his American-built yacht, had given his consent in a most graceful manner, his majesty resolved to show his regard for the president by having himself represented by a prince of his house on the occasion of the launching."

"The emperor was influenced by the fact that Prince Henry, whenever he was abroad, had always won the admiration and esteem of those with whom he was brought in contact, and had always succeeded in bringing a tone of kindness, based on mutual esteem, in the international relations."

When Captain von Mueller's attention was called to the various reports regarding the friction which it was alleged had arisen between Prince Henry and Admiral Dewey at a dinner given by the former in Hongkong, he laughingly replied:

"Oh, well, a good many versions of that incident, and all of them wrong, have been printed. I happened to be, at that time, the personal aide-de-camp to the prince. The truth of the matter is this, and I speak authoritatively: 'In the harbor of Hongkong the prince had tendered a dinner to the commanders of the vessels at the head of his toasts, contrary to the custom of the health of the sovereigns and chiefs of the nations, the flags of which were represented by the guests. In the order of his toasts, the first one, next to that to the German emperor, was to Great Britain, and the second to Russia, while the United States was the last. The reason Great Britain was named in the first place was because the dinner happened in a harbor of British territory, the acting governor of which was one of the guests.'

"A week or so afterwards the prince was informed by the German consul, Herr von Loeper, who is now in Valparaiso, that the representative of the United States government, namely, Admiral Dewey, was pained because the prince had not put the United States at the head of his toasts, contrary to the international usage which demands the order of the toasts on such occasions."

"This usage is that the toasts shall be given in the order of seniority in commission of officers present. Dewey was, in fact, in that respect the senior among the guests. The prince did not hesitate to seek an open, frank talk on this question of etiquette with his American comrade, whom he highly esteemed. When visiting the flagship Olympia he frankly told Dewey that he had convinced himself that he was wrong and that Dewey was right, and Dewey's reply was this: 'Well, sir, I thank you for your apology. I may say that I liked you before this, but after what you have told me just now, I like you better, and this is saying a great deal.'"

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—William Wild, a young Englishman, arrived here today on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and a few hours later gave himself up to the police, saying that he had robbed the Birmingham, Eng., firm of Walsh, Leavitt & Co., of jewelry valued at \$5,000. After the robbery he fled to London, and then to this country. When searched he had in his clothing thirteen large diamond rings, some other jewelry, and \$251 in American money, besides a few sovereigns. He declared that his loneliness on finding himself in America depressed him so that he thought the best thing to do was to give himself up.

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